

Announcements.

CARDÉ & VAN DYKE, Dancers, Grand Concert and Canteen, "The New York Daily Tribune," 100 Broadway, New York.

KOSTER & HATZ, Roof Garden, 230 N. 3rd St., New York.

MAISON ROYALE, 230 N. 3rd St., New York.

MANHATTAN BEACH, 300 N. 3rd St., New York.

MAISON ROYALE, 230 N. 3rd St., New York.

MAISON ROYALE, 230 N. 3rd St., New York.

Index to Advertisements.

Page	Page
Advertisements	10
Business	10
Real Estate	10
Marriages and Deaths	10
Obituary	10
Legal	10
Medical	10
Religious	10
Social	10
Travel	10
Amusements	10
Public Notices	10
Lost and Found	10
For Sale	10
Wanted	10
Law	10

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

THE WAR.—The Spanish Cabinet has formally approved the peace protocol, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in Washington, has been empowered to sign the instrument. It is expected that an announcement of the suspension of hostilities will be made to-day. It was announced in Washington that the campaign against Havana had begun, and that an expedition of marines had started to capture the island. The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, was defeated by the United States fleet in the bay of Santiago. The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, was defeated by the United States fleet in the bay of Santiago.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch to "The London Times" from Peking says that the Chinese Government has decided to accept the terms of the agreement with the Chinese Foreign Office with Russia as to railway loans, the contract will be ratified by an imperial decree. Anarchists who the Brussels police were trying to arrest at the meeting of the State Convention, and no candidate for Governor. The cornerstone was laid for the new chapel at the school in Northfield, founded by George L. Moody. The discovery has caused great excitement in the mining districts. Greece has declined Nicaragua's offer to purchase warships from the United States.

DOMESTIC.—Through the intervention of the Government at Washington the Italian Government has allowed the Colombian Government eight months to settle the Cerruti claim against the United States. The Hawaiian Islands are being visited by the Hawaiian Islands. Judge Barnard sustained the referee's report in the matter of the assessment of the property of William Rockefeller. The New York City Police Department has been ordered to investigate the tax assessment on his Mount Pleasant estate. The 8th Illinois Volunteers (colored) arrived in the city and embarked on the Yale for Santiago. After causing considerable trouble in the city, the 8th Illinois Volunteers (colored) arrived in the city and embarked on the Yale for Santiago.

CITY.—Policeman Hawley, of the Tenderloin station, on returning home from duty, murdered his mother, who was a child and then shot himself. The Executive Committee of the Tammany organization adopted resolutions denouncing the election law and deciding not to recommend any men for appointment as deputy sheriffs. The New York City Police Department has been ordered to investigate the tax assessment on his Mount Pleasant estate.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy with showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 71½.

A summer in the country is not satisfactory without the accurate and comprehensive War News of the Tribune. Subscription price, \$1 a month.

CHINA'S RAILROAD TROUBLES.

The Mandarins are rapidly being confirmed in their old belief concerning railroads, that they are an invention of the devil. They formed that belief years ago, when the first bit of railroad was built in their empire and a stray cooly or two got killed on the line. Then they cast out the devil and his works by the summary process of demolishing rails and rolling stock together into the river, where the bulk of them still lie. That course can scarcely be followed at the present time, though doubtless many wish it could. For the railroads now existing or about to be built are bringing upon the empire such contention and menace as it has not known since Gordon conquered the Taipings. Not content with forcing the things into China, the foreign Powers must needs wrangle over them and make the Chinese Government the buffer between them in their enmities. That is what Great Britain and Russia are now doing, and before they get through with it, no matter which wins, China will probably be pounded into the most shadowy simulacrum of her former proud independence.

Here is the present situation, which we have already in part described: All of China north and east of Peking is claimed by Russia as her sphere of influence, and the great central region south of the capital, the Yangtze Valley, is similarly, and with at least equal right, claimed by Great Britain. In each of these regions a railroad is about to be built; in the former from New-Chwang northeast to Moukden and Kirin. In the latter from Peking to Han-Kow. Both enterprises must depend upon foreign capital, and it is generally recognized that the nation which owns the bonds of a railroad will largely control the road itself and the region through which it runs. Now, the New-Chwang road has turned to a British bank for a loan. But Russia objected. She was unwilling that British capital should be invested, and therefore have influence in the Russian sphere of influence. And she has now succeeded in persuading or compelling China to covenant that no foreign capital shall be borrowed for that road, and that no foreign control or interference with it shall be permitted, not even in case of default; Russia, of course, not being reckoned a foreign Power. So much for that. The Han-Kow railroad, in the British sphere, must also have foreign capital, and one would think it should be British. But no. Russia exacts from China this further condition that this railroad shall be built with Russian capital, under a Franco-Belgian bank, and that in case of default or any dispute the Power having the largest financial interest in it, to wit, Russia, shall be arbitrator.

That is to say, all railroads in the Russian sphere of influence shall be under absolute Russian control. But railroads in the British sphere shall not be under British but likewise under Russian control. Great Britain must keep out of the Russian sphere, but Russia is to be privileged to enter the British sphere and control it at will. That, briefly expressed, is the case as it stands to-day. Great Britain's "firm attitude," announced so triumphantly a few days ago, seems to have had no other effect than to make Russia the more exacting and the more insistent in enforcing her demands. The "open door" which Great Britain has insisted on main-

taining in China seems likely to prove a door that opens only outward, for the more or less forcible exit of Great Britain from the empire which she has done more for, and has done more to develop and enlighten, than all the rest of the world put together. There is now a more serious menace to the peace of the world, and to the commercial interests of America, than there has ever been before in the Chinese Empire.

ISAAC H. BROMLEY.

The death of Isaac H. Bromley after a long and painful illness, from which even in its earlier stages he had no confident expectation of recovery, but which he bore with cheerful composure, will deeply afflict a large circle of faithful friends and bring to a multitude of admirers who never saw him a sense of personal grief. We do not need to say, and yet there is a mournful satisfaction in saying, that to his comrades on the staff of this paper the loss seems irreparable. He came to The Tribune more than a quarter of a century ago, and as an editorial writer at once confirmed by a unique dispute the reputation for humor of a unique quality which he kept unimpaired until his death. After a service of nearly fifteen years he was attracted to a different field and kind of activity, but after a four years' absence he returned to us in 1891, and no one who has been familiar with his work during this later period can doubt that in variety and force and felicity it has equalled, if it has not surpassed, the productions which established his reputation. He came back to find that most of his former companions were gone, but it is significant of the sweetness of his nature and the hospitality of his mind that he was eager to develop intimacies out of the mere acquaintanceships of bygone years, to be the comrade of all his colleagues, to encourage aptness for every department of newspaper work, including that which was peculiarly his own, and to reward the efforts of the novice with a veteran's praise. Mr. Bromley was sensitive and loved approbation; indeed, in certain moods he depended on it; but unlike many others who appreciate the stimulus of encouragement he wanted no monopoly. He was an excellent judge and a generous critic of what was effective and meritorious in writing.

We have described Mr. Bromley as a humorist, but the designation is vague and somewhat misleading. He had extraordinary resources for the production of amusement, but he was rarely satisfied merely to make his readers laugh. His purpose was to make them think. The treatment was very often fantastic, but the substance was clear common sense. He had a remarkable faculty for detecting the essential irony which may be hidden in a plausible proposition and the selfishness which often masquerades as generosity, as well as the useful purpose which does not know how to declare itself. But while he has dissected a thousand pretences he was not unmerciful to the pretenders. Those who had good reason to know that they were his victims seldom or never cherished the least resentment against him on that account. There was no bitterness in his own heart, and therefore there was no venom in the wounds which he inflicted. His weapon was so keen, and he used it with such dexterity, that those who felt its point could scarcely help enjoying the sensation.

Mr. Bromley was not only unique in the quality of his humor, as is proved by the fact that, though the great bulk of his work was anonymous, it nevertheless made his name familiar in every part of the country, but he was exceptional in the manner of his production. Fun is often, perhaps usually, laborious. Mr. Bromley, when he had found a topic that attracted him, wrote with great facility and with hearty enjoyment of the process. His copy was not plain to strangers, but it was singularly free from evidences of effort, and often as many as a thousand words followed each other without an erasure or need of any subsequent correction. This was one of many proofs, familiar to all who knew him, of the clearness of his mind, as well as of the positiveness of his opinions. And this leads us to say that in his later life, with more extended observation of affairs and a wider reading of history, Mr. Bromley's understanding had been strengthened and his judgment refined, so that he was frequently drawn to the strictly serious discussion of questions which in earlier years would have been less likely to engage his interest and attention. This mental and spiritual growth was obvious to all who knew him, and its manifestations are now among their grateful and consoling recollections. He has entered into the peace for which those who loved him are sure that he has longed, and his memory is dear and delightful.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

It is high time that a halt was called on the extravagant and exorbitant allowances to all sorts of commissions doing work for the city. The sums that have been drawn from the taxpayers in the last ten years by lawyers and politicians for sitting a few hours as members of boards to open streets have been as near a gigantic scandal as a proceeding could be which was carefully planned to keep within the letter of the law. In the Tweed days wasteful grants of fees to commissioners were an approved method of enriching favorites. After Tweed's fall a period of economy followed, and a rigid policy of allowing no claims against the city which could legally be disputed cut off to a great extent the extra allowance leakage in connection with commission work. But the pendulum swung the other way long ago, and it has been the custom for years for the city to allow and for reputable lawyers to take sums from the public treasury utterly out of proportion to the work done, and vastly more than any private person would pay for a like expenditure of time and brain power and a like assumption of responsibility.

The action of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in reversing an allowance by Justice Werner of extra compensation to the amount of \$22,500 to the commissioners who assessed the value of property taken for the opening of Edgemore Road ought to set a wholesome precedent. The regular compensation of the commissioners at the statutory rate of \$6 a day amounted to over \$5,000. That might be thought a reasonable rate, when it is understood that the law allowed the commissioners to draw pay for a day's work every time they met, even if they adjourned in fifteen minutes. But the commissioners were not satisfied. They said their work was of an unusually difficult character, and it was hard work to apply their legal knowledge to some of the questions presented to them, and they wanted an extra allowance. The Corporation Counsel agreed that their work was difficult, but he did not think it was \$22,500 worth more difficult than the work they were expected to perform for \$6 every time they called themselves to order. He was willing to be liberal, but not quite so liberal as that.

But the Appellate Division is not liberal at all. Though Chief Justice Van Brunt thinks it ought to be. His colleagues, Justices Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham and McLaughlin, join in reversing Justice Werner, and lay down the rule not only that the extra compensation is too large but also that there should be no extra compensation at all. Justice Barrett says that extra allowances are not to be used to supplement the fees in ordinary cases, no matter how difficult, and it is to be hoped that this rule will be upheld and rigidly applied. There may be cases where it is difficult to fix a rule of appraisal

and where extraordinary circumstances warrant extra allowances, but it is certainly absurd for lawyers to put in large claims, in addition to the liberal fees allowed them by law, on the ground that the problems they had to solve in applying the legal rules to appraisement were such as to tax their professional capacity. That is just what claims based on the difficult nature of proceedings taken for the application of plain rules of condemnation amount to. There is much reason to be thankful at the prospect that Edgemore Road is not to be a second Elm-st. as a legal Klondike.

PLANS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The suggestion has been made here and there that the Philippine Islands should be divided among the five or six Powers which manifest a desire to possess them. Thus only, it is said, the various rivals could all be appeased. The probability seems to be, however, that such an arrangement would be of all most certain to produce trouble. The facts of geography condemn it. Of all important island groups, scarcely excepting Japan, the most compact. They resemble a single great island split into many by narrow fissures. To apportion them among rival Powers would be a task it would require a new and greater Solomon to perform with satisfaction. To keep them under diverse governments without incessant wranglings and friction would be a task beyond the power of human nature to perform. It might be practicable for the United States to confine its complete proprietorship and sovereignty to the one island of Luzon, and let the rest either form a native republic under our suzerainty or be restored to Spanish administration under proper guarantees; but that would seem to be about the extreme limit of division.

The idea that all nations which wish to do so should be permitted to seize members of the group, or at least parts, for coaling stations, is still less tenable. There would be no justification in law for such conduct, nor in the demands of necessity. The islands belong either to Spain or to the United States. If to the latter, it would be a hostile act against us for any other Power to seize any of them. If to the former, it would not be a friendly act for any other Power thus to meddle between this Nation and that with which it is at war. For such act there could be no justification in need, for no Power excepting the United States needs a station there. Great Britain does not, for she has Hong Kong and part of Borneo and Singapore and Australia, all within easy reach of each other. France does not, for she has Indo-China, lying almost as near to New-Caledonia as do the Philippines. Germany does not, for she has Kiao-Chau and part of New-Guinea and a foothold on Samoa. Russia does not, for all her Pacific interests lie further north. Japan does not, for she has Formosa, and her interests, too, lie north of Luzon. But we have no other station in that quarter, and we need one as a last westward stepping-stone toward the "open doors" of Asiatic trade.

These are elementary principles which will doubtless be duly considered in the making of a final disposition of those interesting islands. This, too, that the disposition will indeed be final. If the United States takes the islands it will have them for all time, if it desires to keep them; though, of course, it will be able to get rid of them at any time. If it waives its natural rights and declines to take them, it will never have another chance to get them, unless in a war of conquest such as is not to be looked for. If it takes them and finds it has made a mistake in so doing, it can correct that mistake with ease. If it does not take them and finds it has made a mistake in not taking them, it cannot correct that mistake.

MONEY IN THE SPANISH ISLANDS.

Occupation of Porto Rico and Santiago has raised monetary questions which may help to educate some Americans as well as Spaniards. The silver money current in those quarters is of Spanish, Mexican or South American origin, and, being not supported, as American silver coin is, by virtual redemption in gold, has been reckoned in commercial exchange at rather less than half its nominal value. The silver coin, whether Mexican dollar or other, is not worth half its face, with silver selling at less than half its coining value, unless it is treated as a purely token currency representing gold, and with sufficient provision to make it virtually redeemable in gold. The people of Santiago and Porto Rico, however, find it difficult to see why the American coin should be worth more than twice the value of the metal it contains, but the Spanish or Mexican coin no more than its bullion value. The wide difference will help to teach them and Americans also the peculiar conditions under which a token coinage circulates.

A small amount of such coins, no more than is required in trade for limited and yet necessary uses, can always be made to pass current at their nominal value, provided there is sure and sufficient opportunity for redemption at that value of any surplus which may appear. So the American silver dollars, because they can be used at their nominal value in payments to the Government, and are thus virtually redeemed in gold whenever any surplus appears over the amount really wanted in ordinary transaction of business, pass generally without hesitation at that value, the operation being essentially the same as if the Government had stamped its promise to pay on paper instead of a silver coin. But the people who have never learned that the coin thus passes only as a representative or token, because of legal provision for its virtual redemption in gold, are perpetually unable to comprehend why the paper dollar, intrinsically worth nothing; the silver dollar, intrinsically worth less than 50 cents, and the gold dollar, intrinsically worth 100 cents, should freely circulate at the same value.

The only remedy for the defects of the currency in Cuba and Porto Rico that is both equitable and practicable is by an arbitrary act of Government applying this principle. It is withholding in the power of the Government to determine at what value in American money the Spanish or other silver coins shall be accepted in payments to military, treasury or postal authorities and recognized as lawful in settlement of debts between individuals. As all sorts of business obligations and contracts, including those by local authorities for labor and supplies, have been in terms of Spanish money, it would be inequitable and would cause great and needless confusion for the United States to fix a widely different value upon the silver coin from that which it has possessed, or to require settlements in a different kind of money with which the people are not familiar and which is not yet in sufficient supply for their convenience. But the Government can put an end to the instability of the Spanish or other silver money in value, and stop the continued robbery of people through the use of a currency thus fluctuating, if it provides that it will treat the silver coin in all transactions until further orders as equivalent to 50 cents in United States money, or such other sum as may seem best.

That course has already been taken by the Military Governor at Santiago, dispatches say, much to the disgust of sharpers, who have been plundering the people by means of the unknown and fluctuating value of the money in use. This course gives the silver coin, at least for the time, a representative or token character in American money, without regard to the daily

fluctuations in the value of the silver it contains. Should it be found to work disadvantage to the Government in any way the military orders can be instantly modified, and without injustice to any who contract to pay in pesos. Very quickly the supply of United States money will become such that it will be preferred in most transactions, and contracts payable in dollars can be substituted for contracts payable in pesos. The people will be taught by experience the purely representative character of the silver currency and the superiority of the American money based upon gold. As the silver in the Spanish or other coins, when melted down, will about suffice to produce American minor coins of corresponding value, the Government need sustain no loss, or none of consequence, through the substitution.

THE SUPPLY OF CORN.

The question whether the yield of corn will be ample for the home supply this year becomes interesting because of the diversity of opinion and the conflicting reports regarding the prospect. The Government report about 2,000,000,000 bushels, promises enough. Those who estimate the yield at about 1,800,000,000 bushels believe that it will suffice for home needs and exports, though the foreign demand cannot be estimated with any confidence at this time in the season. As recent crops have been large and have left a big surplus for export, the shipment of quantities ranging from 100,000,000 to 210,000,000 bushels is scarcely evidence whether foreign demand will be reduced below 100,000,000 bushels or not, for the consumption of the American product in foreign countries, both for human food and for feeding animals, has in recent years materially, and perhaps permanently, increased. Other elements of the problem may be examined with a little more light.

The consumption of corn in feeding animals required more than 1,300,000,000 bushels in 1882, when an investigation by the Department was made the basis of a statement in the census volume on agriculture that 780,000,000 bushels were consumed in feeding meat-producing animals and 520,000,000 bushels in feeding working animals. 1,300,000,000 bushels in human food and about 167,000,000 million bushels in seed, spirits and exports. This concerned the distribution of a crop of 1,617,000,000 bushels, of which less than 42,000,000 bushels was exported, and 1,575,000,000 bushels retained. The population was then about 32,500,000, and is now about 74,500,000, and if the consumption as food has increased in the same ratio, 42 per cent, it would now require 243,000,000 bushels. The quantities used in distilling and for seed cannot be accurately measured, but have largely increased. The number of horses has increased about 40 per cent since 1882; the number of mules, a much smaller item, about 12 per cent, and the number of oxen practically not at all. As the working oxen are few, in 1880 only about 1,000,000, the consumption for working animals may be safely estimated at rather less than the increase in horses, or perhaps 30 per cent, making the present requirements for that purpose about 670,000,000 bushels.

The number of milch cows has increased about 25 per cent, and the number of other cattle over 30 per cent, while the number of sheep and swine has slightly decreased. As the cattle and cows numbered only 24,000,000, against 45,000,000 sheep and 44,000,000 hogs in 1882, it would seem hardly safe to reckon upon much increase in feeding animals, if there were no increase in their number. But a large increase is necessary in sheep and hogs, at least equal to the increase in population. There should be provided for the food of animals fully 30 per cent more than in 1882, and unless the supply increases even more the number of sheep and swine must be disadvantageously restricted. But with only 30 per cent increase there would be required over 1,000,000,000 bushels for meat-producing animals, which, with the 670,000,000 bushels for working animals and 243,000,000 bushels for human food, would more than exhaust a crop of 1,800,000,000 bushels, leaving nothing for export.

While no such estimates can be expected to be particularly accurate, it seems safe to say that the country really needs for its own consumption and for seed more than 1,800,000,000 bushels of corn this year, and in recent years it has actually consumed more than that quantity, even though the number of sheep and hogs has been reduced. If there proves to be a deficient supply for export, it is reasonable to expect that the price will be strong, and it has, in fact, been higher than it is now every time the yield, with surplus of old corn, has fallen below 2,000,000,000 bushels during the last ten years. Taking Department figures, the yield in the last three years has been 6,338,000,000 bushels. Considering that the foreign consumption will not readily abate greatly after some years of extraordinary increase, it does not seem probable that prices not higher than have recently been paid can rule throughout the crop year, unless the yield is found to be considerably larger than the late commercial estimates. But if the Department estimate proves substantially correct, the yield will be large enough for all home needs, with a moderate, though not a large, surplus for export, and current prices might be found high enough for the year.

The Nebraska State Convention shows that there is no weakening among Western Republicans of the determination to uphold the gold standard.

The Missouri Democrats give no more satisfaction than did those of Texas to the Little Americans who thought they were going to hang one of the great National parties to the tail of their kite.

A good man contending with adversity was of old accounted a spectacle which even the gods themselves took an interest in. Hill is in such a situation just now, but in that particular his competitors as well as his side-partners are about as badly off. They are all in search of a ready-made, hand-me-down suit of principles with which they can put in a plausible appearance during the coming contest. They have found nothing but misfits so far. Hill saw long ago that the old free-silver gabardine or wrap-around wouldn't do, but the party doesn't seem to have anything else with which to cover its political nakedness.

More bridges, not more loops, are wanted to connect Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Agualindo seems to be preparing to use his famous silver musical instrument as a boat-swain's whistle. He has the boat all ready.

Guatemala has just suppressed a revolution. It is now time for some other State to have one.

Those gallant marines from the Yale who mistook the patriotic cheers of a Bowery crowd for jeers and derisive yells should be furnished with a catalogue showing the styles of displaying enthusiasm which obtain among different classes of people. They will probably be greeted wherever they go by persons eager to show their enthusiasm for the Nation's fighters, and these persons will give evidence of their patriotic fervor in divers ways. The marines should understand that nobody in this broad land worthy the name of a citizen will make any one connected with the Navy the butt of ridicule, derision or opprobrium, and even if some of the demonstrations seem a trifle out of the ordinary they must regard them as complimentary. Suppose Lieutenant Hobson had mistaken some of the outbursts in his honor for uncompensated demonstrations and had acted accordingly, what a

weird variety of rumpuses he might have stirred up!

PERSONAL.

The Philadelphia Record says: "Colonel William A. Hemphill, publisher of 'The Atlantic Constitution,' and a conspicuous figure among the survivors of Pickett's Division, now in this city, has an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes for use at social gatherings. In one of his speeches he compares the recent contempt of the Spaniards for the fighting qualities of Americans with a similar feeling entertained at the outbreak of the Civil War by the rebels for the Yankees. He tells of a Colonel Powell who went through a recruiting office in the South, and who, after declaring that they could whip the Yankees with popguns. After the war Powell ran for Congress and while speaking here making speeches before the war 'Yes, sir,' replied the Colonel, 'Did you say we could whip the Yankees with popguns?' The speaker was stumped for a moment, but recovered his wit in time to reply: 'Did, sir, and, damn them, they would have done so in the way.'"

The Earl De la Warr, whose name has been brought into prominence by Mr. Hooley, owes his title to an accident. He was a younger son, but his elder brother was drowned when yachting off the coast of Ireland between seven and eight years ago. It was in consequence of an accident occurring on the boat, that the younger son succeeded to the earldom. The present peer's mother had a narrow escape from death in Grosvorist when she was interrupted by an old soldier with the question: 'Colonel, were you not down here making speeches before the war?' 'Yes, sir,' replied the Colonel, 'Did you say we could whip the Yankees with popguns?' The speaker was stumped for a moment, but recovered his wit in time to reply: 'Did, sir, and, damn them, they would have done so in the way.'"

An English paper says that Bismarck was one day in a company where among other things the subject of how much it cost to gain experience in life cropped up. He kept silent for a time, but presently joined in the conversation, and said: "Fools pretend that you can only gain experience at your own expense, but I have always managed it on the expense of other people. When he was Prussian Ambassador in Paris, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in France was Count Enzenberg, whose hobby was to collect the autographs of famous statesmen. On one page of his album Guizot had written: 'In the course of my long career I have learned to forgive much, but to forget nothing.' Bismarck was asked to inscribe the autograph, and he wrote at the bottom: 'As for myself, existence has taught me to forget many things and to get myself forgiven for a great many more.'"

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The last issue of the "Foglio d'Ordine," the official journal of the Italian Navy, contains the following order: "On battle-ships, a general rule, the use of wood will be abolished. The authorities on one warships now in course of construction, and the same will be done gradually on the others whenever the opportunity presents itself, attention being paid to the detailed instructions which will be issued by circular." This is said to be the first effect of the report of the American naval experts after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron by the American fleet.

"The New-York Observer" says Cervera was punished for Sabbath-breaking. How about Dewey?—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, tells a story about a constituent of his who was asked if he intended enlisting. "Puss off," he said, "I ain't afraid of fighting; that ain't the trouble. I was talkin' it over with 'Tom' Owen, after I'd about concluded to jine an' after discussin' of it with him, then I made up my mind final. Yo' see, I reckoned it would be too big a surprise to the boys that's been dead these thirty-five years. They'd see me comin' through the pearly gate, maybe, if things didn't come my way, with a uniform on. They don't know about this affair, an' my appearance would amaze 'em some. Then my brother-in-law, 'Deerted, darn him!' So, I thinkin' it all over, I concluded to avoid shockin' them angels that were the gray, an' I'll stay at home."

NON NONOBIS, DOMINE.

Lord God of Hosts, who dost award All gifts that make the nations strong, Who dost not leave the victor's hand In triumph, but with cruel strength for long, In this, our country's triumph-hour, Be Thine the kingdom and the power!

Thy gift, that courage freemen feed Deep-pulsing with their native breath; And, amidst the hero's faithful dead, For duty done, come life or death, Is the gift that makes a people free, God of our Fathers, thank's to Thee!

For songs of hope the millions sing, For union of the palm and olive, For manhood with the priest or king, The praise, O Lord, is only Thine. Our regions of the Western star Proclaim Thy promises afar.

When at a mighty people's door Our brother's blood cried from the ground, When crime its fateful fruitage bore, Nor justice, truth, nor peace were found, We rose to avenge the right to find— Judge gently, Lord, for man is blind!

Soon roared the battle-smoke away; Soon mercy softened the stroke of wrath; The Isles will own our happier way, To the sword's way, and the path of death. Be Thine, O Lord, our country's gain! May she not bear the sword in vain!

—(Theodore C. Williams in Outlook.

"The Roseman (Mont.) Chronicle" reports the following from Camp Smith, in that State: Officer—Now, remember, Ole, the password is 'Buck.' "Ay, well," replied Ole; "ay, bane one fiskerman myself in Minnesota, an' I tank I skall remember." And Ole made his way to the sentinel, who said: "Who comes there?" "Von sucker," said Ole, in a loud tone of voice that showed that he knew his lesson well. Drill Sergeant—Now, then, Dyle, what is the first movement in 'bout face?' "The American," replied Ole, and he was given yez advance the foot three inches to the rear. Drill Sergeant—Right yez are. If all the min was the loikes of ye we'd soon have the best-drilled company on the grounds.

It seems impossible permanently to overtake an interesting misstatement after it gets into print. This is especially true with the statement about setting "The Star-Spanish" and "Harpers" magazine years ago, and it has made the rounds regularly since. We are not surprised, therefore, that it fooled so many writers as Colonel Watters. This is the form it took in his address:

Published in the succeeding issue of "The American" and "Harpers" magazine, it was quickly seized for musical adaptation. First sung in a tavern adjoining the Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore, by Charles Durang, an actor, whose brother, Ferdinand Durang, had set it to an old air, its production on the stage, where it was the occasion of spontaneous and unbounded enthusiasm. Wherever it was heard its effect was electrical, and it was universally accepted as the "National Anthem."

The truth of the matter is easily given. With the exception of the first public performance, the popular heart. It was quickly seized for musical adaptation. First sung in a tavern adjoining the Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore, by Charles Durang, an actor, whose brother, Ferdinand Durang, had set it to an old air, its production on the stage, where it was the occasion of spontaneous and unbounded enthusiasm. Wherever it was heard its effect was electrical, and it was universally accepted as the "National Anthem."

"Syl Smith, an old farmer living near Denver," says "The Denver Times," "came in the other day to buy a wheel for his daughter. 'What style do you want?' asked the dealer. 'Diamond frame, please,' was the reply, delivered with a consciousness of his own importance. The dealer brought one out and asked him how it suited him. 'Is that a diamond frame?' 'Yes, sir, first-class one.' 'Turn me if I don't believe the drier has got things mixed a little. That green thing looks more like an emerald, and it don't sparkle a bit.' He went home disappointed."

Meeting the Demand.—The people are eager for more news, and the man who posts the bulletin for "The Herald" is the man who posts the bulletin for "The Herald."

"Here," exclaimed the censor, nervously, "change this item to one of international news, and state that there is a prospect of anarchy in the United States unless the Senators can protect themselves from violence at the hands of the people of the island and other leading cities."—Washington Star.

The largest kitchen in the world is said to be in the Parisian store, the Bon Marché, which has four thousand employees. The smallest kitchen contains one hundred quarts and the largest five hundred. Each of the fifty roasting-pans is big enough for five hundred cutlets. When omelets are on the bill of fare, 7,800 eggs are used at once. For cooking alone sixty cooks and one hundred assistants are always at the ranges.

An old woman aged ninety-five has an estate of 112 acres in the Philadelphia. The city has cut streets through the estate on maps, but it is generally understood that they will not be cut. The estate is owned by a woman named Mrs. De Benneville Kilm, the mistress, has many jewels and treasures from other estates, and a few scraps of silk from Martha Washington's gowns, explaining that her mother and Lady Washington employed the same dressmaker.—Boston Transcript.

MR. DOYLE'S APPEAL DENIED.

JUSTICE COHEN'S DECISION IN THE GREELY STATUTE SUIT APPROVED BY THE APPELLATE DIVISION.

In the case of Alexander Doyle against Whitlaw Reid, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in favor of Mr. Reid. Mr. Doyle is the sculptor who sued Mr. Reid for some \$2,228, collected by Mr. Reid in 1875 for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Horace Greely.

Mr. Reid had expended all the money collected by him, and much more, in erecting the John Q. A. Ward statue of Horace Greely in Prater's House Square, in front of The Tribune Building, but Mr. Doyle contended that Mr. Reid should, nevertheless, again pay the amount specified toward the cost of the other Greely statue, at Broadway and Thirtieth-st., which Mr. Doyle designed. The case was tried before Justice Cohen and a jury, and resulted in an instructed verdict for Mr. Reid.

Justice Cohen's decision was the opinion of the Appellate Division, sustaining the decision below. He points out that when Mr. Doyle first made his contract with W. W. Niles and others for the erection of the Doyle statue, Mr. Doyle was fully aware that during the preceding years, owing to the practical lapse of the original Memorial Committee, Mr. Reid had used all the funds collected by him, with additional funds of his own, in the preparation of the Ward statue, then nearing completion. The Court considers the facts at length, points out the error by Mr. Reid, and approves of all the contributions to the fund, and unanimously affirms the decision of Justice Cohen, instructing a verdict in favor of Mr. Reid.

THE PRESIDENT'S EXCURSION.

Washington, Aug. 11.—President and General McKinley, accompanied by Postmaster-General Smith and Secretary Wilson went down the river this evening on the naval tug Triton, returning a few minutes before 10 o'clock. Other members of the party were Assistant Secretary Allen, the Navy; Mrs. and Miss Allen, Miss Wilson, Colonel Langham and Miss Barber, a niece of Mrs. McKinley.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE RELATIONS OF THIS NATION TO THEM.

From The Outlook, London. It may very well be that in the case of Cuba the United States will feel bound by her explicit pledges to the Cubans to support self-government for that island; but she cannot do so without leaving something in the nature of a resident commission to insure that the last state of Cuba is not worse than the first. And if, after four or five years, it is clear that the United States intervention, far from bettering the condition of the Cubans, has brought about a more deplorable state of chaos than ever, then the ideal with which the present war was begun—the ideal of a free Cuba—will be abandoned. United States citizens will become an imperative command. The case of the Philippines stands somewhat differently. No explicit pledges were given in regard to them. As an incident in a war fought for